UTAH.

THE CHARACTER OF GEN. BURR. SUR-VEYOR-GENERAL.

Prom Car Special Correspondent. GREAT SALT LARE CITY, U. T., July 9, 1858. On the 23d day of July, 1857, several officiarits appeared in The Missouri Republican, reflecting upon the character of Geo. David H. Burr, the Surveyor-General of Utah Territory, who had toturned to the States at the time of the exodus of all the Government officials in April of the same year. They were printed escerly and unhesitatingly by that paper, from manuscripts furnished by prominest Mormons through Mr. Murdock, the conductor of the Utah mail, who reached St. Louis on July 22. All who knew Ges. Burr before he went to Useb-bow free his character was from reprosen er the suspicion of dishonor, during his twenty years' residence in Washington, and throughout his public service in Alabama, Georgia and Florida -pronounced the publication, at once, a gross and shameful libel. All of Gen. Burr's associates in the civil Government of Utab Territory, who were at that time in the East, united in piscing upon secord on the files of the departments at Washington their opinion that those affidavits were the re-sult of malice and perjury. The chief affidavit, and that which contained the grossest charges, was by a man named Charles W. Moeller. This man was a Hungarian refugee, who had applied to Gen Burr for employment, in 1855. At that time he Burr for employment, in 1-55. At that time he was in a state of great destitution. Gen. Burr investigated his case, found that he was indeed an object of charity, and that he was a man of education, possessing a remarkable faculty for acquiring languages, of which he spoke no less than seven fluently. He arranged to furnish him with work at mently. He arranged to farnish him with work at which he could earn, easily, enough for his subsistence, and he supplied him at once from his own rurse with means for procuring food and clothing for immediate use. Moeller was a Mormon—a fact which proves that the General had no prejudeces against the Mormon people. He had translated the Book of Mormon into the German language. During the progress of the Reformation he received his endowments—at some time during the Winter-

bis affidavit, which was as follows:

"Great Salt Lake City, U. T., June 26, 1857.

"I have read with surprise the reports of some of the Government officials sent to this Territory to fill various effices, and I am astonished at the misstatements and false assertions therein contained; more especially am I surprised at those put forth by Gen. Pavid H. Burr, who was sent here as United States Surveyor General.

"Now, from having been some ten months in his employ as clerk, copying maps, field notes, accounts.

his endowments—at some time during the Winter of 1856-57. He was induced to take that step by s desire to take two women as ' spirituals,"

ention to the wife which be already possessed.

From that time Gen. Burr ceased to be able to ex-

ert much influence over him for his guidance, and after the General left the Territory he fell entirely

under the control of the Church, as is evinced by

comploy as clerk, copying maps, field notes, accounts to his accounts. Ac., I am tolerably converant with his accounts, disburiements. Ac. I feel in duty bound, as a citizens of these United States and a man of honor, to throw some little light upon the proceedings of this United States of significant.

"Gen. David H. Burr has done things that if properly brought to light would show great frauds upon the United States Treasury—receiving pay for work which he never did, and for expenses never incurred. When he hired me I made no stipulation with him as to my salary. But when the quarter was up I signed a vencher for \$250, and supposed that I would receive that amount per quarter, which, even in the Eastern States, would have been but a medium compensation; but when I came to settle with him at the end of ten menths he only allowed me \$2 per day, also deducting the days when I was necessarily absent, and Gan. Barr of course pocketed the difference. But this is a small matter.

"According to the statements of the surveying party, not one in lifty of the mile and-quarter section stakes were ever set or mounds raised, nor the corners ever seen by the surveying parties, although reported in the field notes, which lines never were run, although notes have been sent to Washington, certified to as true copies of the original field notes. I know for a fact that Mr. Herrmann Oshme, compasseman, had to fabricate section-line field-notes in camp, while the rect of the hands were asleep, and complained much to me of the tax on his imagination and sleep, 'because Mr. Trockolawski "jumped" so much.

"It was undoubtedly this fact which caused Gan. Gen. David H. Burr has done things that if prop

to me of the tax on his imagination and sleep, 'because Mr. Troskolawski "jumped" so much.

"It was undoubtedly this fact which caused Gan. Burr to report to Washington that the stakes had been torn up by the people of Utah.

"Residents here offered to furnish Gen. Burr all his stakes of cedar wood, and deliver them at the points he should designate, at a cost of \$3 per hundred, yet, in his report he asserts that he was obliged to keep a considerable number of mules and men at a great expense to provide stakes, &c.

"At one time I spoke to Gev. Burr of the law in relation to running lines from south to north, beginning

lation to running lines from south to north, beginning on the east section of a township. He answered me, y at me, that he had a right, a to allow his Deputy Surveyors to

looking suspiciously at me, that he had a right, as Surveyor-General, to allow his Deputy Surveyors to run their lines as he pleased.

"The incidental expenses for surveying, as sent in his returns to Washington, have been greatly exaggerated. For instance, one item while I was with him was \$2,000 for clerk hire, while his actual expense was not \$500, as I was the only clerk at that time. And other expenses were charged in proportion, and a great many were charged which were never incurred at all. And again, the chain extracts, monna-men, ax-men, and other hands, received \$25 per month.\(\frac{1}{2}\) In the year 1858, Mr. Troskolanski, with a party of fifteen or sixteen men, surveyed about two months. In the year 1856, there were three companies out under Mr. Troskolanski, Mr. Frederick Hurr and Mr. David Burr (alias Mr. C. L. Craig). The first surveyed about ten weeks, the two others about four months, including days they were not able to run, although the field notes dates have been extended much further by Gen. D. H. Burr; and in this short period this vast country is pretended to have been surveyed according to law.

"A man by the name of C. L. Craig has signed the contract for the surveyes in Rush and Utah Valleys."

been surveyed according to law.

"A man by the name of C. L. Craig has signed the contract for the surveys in Rush and Utah Valleys. All persons who know Mr. Craig know that he never was a Surveyor, or a man espable of superintending or carrying out a survey. This Mr. Craig let his name at the rate of \$1,500 per annum for signing contracts which were executed by David A. Burr, a lad 18 years of age, son of Gen. Burr.

"After the Rush and Utah Valley surveys were returned to the office, I one day asked Mr. Craig relative to something that was omitted in one of the maps of those surveys. He said to me, 'Damn it, you know I know nothing about surveying; I have only lent my name because David A. Burr is too young to be recognized by the Government as a qualified surveyor. Gen. Burr asserts that his surveying parties have been molested by the Mormons while surveying; this is untrue. The presiding officers of said settlements told the people to render the surveyors all the aid needed by them, and to treat them with respect. But there was, in a few cases, trouble obtained by surveying parties throwing down and leaving down sences around fields of grain, thereby allowing cattle to get in and destroy their crops; also, they turned out their own animals into their fields, and when they were requested to be more careful, cursed and swore, and said that they were United States officers, and they would do as they damned please.

"While in Gen. Burr's employ, he gave me great credit for the workmanlike manner in which I executed everything he gave me to do; and he discharged

"While in Gen. Burr's employ, he gave me great credit for the workmanlike manner in which I executed everything he gave me to do; and he discharged me from his service, accusing me of having expressed, out of the office, my views and feelings in regard to the manner he made the surveys, and to his frauds upon Government—to which I plead guilty.

"I do not make the foregoing statement as mere surmise, they are facts with which I am well acquainted, and shou'd a Committee of Investigation be appointed to search into the disbursements as a cats of Gen. David II. Burr in this Territory, I hold myrelf responsible to prove all I have asserted, and much more.

Territory of Unit, Great Salt Lake County, n —On this

mycel responsible to prove all I have asserted, accumulations of Unas. W. Morller.

Territory of Unas. Great Sait Lake County, ss.—On this 14th day of June, A. D., 1837, before me, J. W. Cummings. Clerk of the Third Judicial District Court of the United States, in and for the Territory of Utah, personally appeared Chas. W. Moeller, to me well knownight a person of traspectability and credibility, and whose signature, in his own proper handwriting, is attached to the foregoing statement, who being by me duly swoon according to law, declares upon his oath that the matters set forth in the foregoing statement, are true in every particular.

It estimotry whereof I herconto set my hand and affix the seal of said Court at my office in G. S. L. City, Utah Territory, this 30th day of June, 1857.

J. W. Cummings. Clerk of the aforesaid Court, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of statements and affice via made before me by the said Chas. W. Moeller, the day and spar above written.

criffy that the foregoing is a true copy of statements and afficerit made before me by the said Chas. W. Moeller, the day and year above written.

In tertimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the seasof said Court, at my office in G. S. L. City. this 3th day 1. S. of Jone, 1877.

J. W. CUMMINGS, Clerk.

Since the date of this affidavit, nearly a year ago until now, there has been no opportunity to obtain a refutation of its statements from Moeller's own mouth, for no Gentile has had access to him. But to-day, having learned that Mr. David A. Burr, a

sen of the General, is in the city on business cla-nected with his lather's late office. Mr. Moeller Las waited on him voluntarily, and stated his desire to make any amends in his power for the injustice he has done by that affidavit to Gen. Burr and persons in his employ. After consultation by Mr. Burr with his friends in the city, it was considered advisable that Mr. Moeller should prepare, sign, and swear to another affidavit relating the charges made in the one above quoted. This has been done the afternoon, and the following is a copy of the second document:

"Territory of Unh, Great Sait Lake County, etc.—
I. Charles W. Moeller, under no compulsion, but of my own free will, being desirous to remedy, so far as I can, agrest wrong which I have been employed by certain Mormons in inflicting, do make the following

cartain Mormans in inflicting, do make the following statement on oath:

"That an affidavit subscribed and sworn to by me, of which the following is a copy [here is inserted the affidavit above recited], is unterly false as far as it casts any imputations upon the integrity of either or all of the gentlemen named in it;

"That it was extorted from me by fear of personal danger in case I about not sign it;

"That I was unduly under the influence of fliquor at the time I set my name to it;

"That alterations were made in the original draft of it by one or more of the following named persons, who were present when I signed it: Brigham Young, A bert Carrington, Hinam Clawson, Wm. H. Hooper, James W. Cummings and his clerks.

"That such alterations were made without my consent:

sent;
That I never knew of any act or word of Geo.
David H. Burr which was not entirely upright and

honorable;
"That I was guilty of ingratifude as well as of un-truth in ewearing to any such affidavit as that above

stated; and "That I believe that the motive of the Mormon who induced me by fear of personal danger to sub-scribe and swear to that affidavit, was groundless, us-just, and vile personal malles against Gen. David H. Burr. "CHARLES W. MOZLLER.

Burr. CHARLES W. MOELLER.
Witcesses P. K. Dotson, U. S. Marshall, U. T.; ALBERT G.
Browns, Jr.; Garland Hurr, Ca. Maurice Smith.
Subsoribed, witcessed and sworm to in my presence and before
me, at Great Salt Lake City, on the minh day of July, in the
year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty eight.
D. R. ECKELS, Chief Justice Sup Jud. Court, U. T.
After having made this second statement Mr.
Moeller does not consider his life safe. He believes

that he will have incurred the vengeance of the Danite Band, and he will proceed to the army within the next few days for protection.

The original of the second affidavit will be trans

mitted by this mail to the General Land Office at Washington, where it may probably be found on

FROM IOWA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

GRINNELL, Iows, July 29, 1858. The gold bubble of Iowa has burst. Your own sorrows were premature on account of its discovery, for few have suffered save in the clongation of conscience in efforts to make a good story, and certain gentlemen of sedentary habits have made trips

tain gentlemen of sedentary habits have made trips which have added to their stock of good sense and muscular development, if not to their ready funds. This has been the Noahchian year of waters—a deluge. We have in this country no "oldest inhabitant" to compare, and we go to the red men, who give information of such seasons west of the "Father of Waters" once in seven years. Trusting in the prediction, wise will be be who having passed the six years seeks an Ararat before the floodrains descend. It must have raised one-half the days for the last three months. To splace is 400 feet above the Mississippi River, yet much of the land was unplowed on account of the wet, and the crops on one-fourth of that sown will not be harvested, so poor are they.

fourth of that sown will not be harvested, so poor are they.

Kust has spoiled most of the late oats and wheat, and dry days for harvesting we have not had. I estimate the wheat in this State at less than half a crop, yet with the old crop we must have many millions above our wants for home consumption. Corn gives promise of a good crop, and even the high prairies have a heavy burden of fine grass.

One great want of this country is stock. Not one blade of grass in a hundred in this State is moved or clipped by an animal, but left for the fires of Autumn. Even where there are good roads, villages, tine graves, and numer-

an animal, but left for the fires of Autainn. Even where there are good roads, villages, fine groves, and numerous springs and streams, the owners of a large farm may be possessed of but a single cow, and perhaps a score of sheep. Land is retained for the children, and money, when obtained at all, has been from 15 to 60 per cent, and stock has been high—too high, in most instances, for the pioneer. Upon the inaguration of our backing system just approved by a popular vote, we expect mosey at lower rates.

The Commissioners of the State Bank meet in thirty days, and if Eastern capital, now idle, seeks invest-

The Commissioners of the State Bank meet in thirty days, and if Eastern capital, now idle, seeks investment here, there will be a general revival of the agricultural interest. The extra stock kept is almost a clear gain to the farmer, the pasturage costing nothing, and the hay can be secured in such days as are spont, for want of employment, in hunting, store lounging or the like, while the Winter care of the stock is a pleasurable diversion rather than labor.

Sheep-raising and wool-growing is the business for all localities remote from a railroad, and for men of awall means seeking a new home. I will furnish a few

small means seeking a new home. I will furnish a few

and items relative to lows. It cannot be shown that land here is not worth for wool-growing 80 per cent of the value of land in Onio, New-York and Vermont, and yet it can be bought for 20 per cent of its value in those States, and wool for less than five per cent of its value can be taken to the best American markets. A small capitalist can at once enter upon a pleasant and flourishing business. Forty acres under cultivation will furnish the grain necessary for a family and a flock of 500 sheep. Pasturage and grass for mowing can be found on the land of non-residents free of cost, and \$20 for labor will make a good shelter—the sides being prairie sod, laid up like a stone wall, and poles covered with straw—for 500 sheep. This protection is found to be ample.

A diseased theep I have not seen in the State, after extended observation. That a Merino grade of sheep will shear at least one pound of wool more to the head than the same class of sheep kept in the contracted pastures of the East, I think is well proven. They grow much larger, and on a wide range are in high flesh early in the season. It cannot be shown that land here is not worth for

larger, and on a wide range are in high flesh early in the season.

The only considerable flocks in this vicinity, from one-fourth to full-blood Merino, shear, one flock of 360, an average of 54 pounds to the sheep, another 44 pounds. The loss of sheep during the Winter is not 3 per cent, and that of lambs dropped in the Spring season not over 5 per cent, and this without any hay save that obtained on the low prairie, and grain only in last of the feeding season. Cultivated grasses will be of great service for earlier and later pacturage.

Prairie wolves have hitherto been the great dread of shepherds, but even now, remote from the large bodies of timber, they are seidom seen, and the bounty wisely offered by the last Legislature for their scalps, will scon effect their extermination.

With entire confidence I invite the sheep raiser and wool grower to this country. Let him begin on a thock of hundreds and not thousands, and with sheep in good condition there need be no failure. Our society is good, and in this village of 600 people there has not been a case of ague by a resident the present year. Let that fact stand against the boasts of Illinois over Iowa as a home for the men of the East.

Poor as the wheat crop is, living is cheap, and the best of land can be bought low and for a small race.

Poor as the wheat crop is, living is cheap, and the best of land can be bought low and for a small pay-

Laid can be had in 40 or 80 acre tracts of superior

raid can be fad in 40 of 80 acre tracts of superior prairie, at from \$3 to \$10 the acre.

I am acquainted with men who came to this country with less than \$300 four years since that are now as independent farmers as you will flud in New York

Whatever man has done, man may do," and I only make these very material suggestions as a counterpart to those attractive communications to The Thinties from other Western States, with an honest conviction, having visited all our new States in quest of a home, that this is a fair land, not for merchant, or viction, naving visited all our new States in quest of a home, that this is a fair land, not for merchants asking credit or idlers, but for men who have a moderate amount of capital, courage and common sense. Let such come! Four lines of railway, aided by grants of land, are quite sure to pass across the State, and, notwithstanding the times, track will be laid on them

all the present season.

Poweshick and lows Counties have each voted Poweshick and Iowa Counties have each voted \$100,000 in and of the Missiesippi and Missouri Rull-road, now completed fitty five naties into the State, starting at Davenport, the beautiful City of Iowa, passing from Iowa City, its present terminus, on to Des Moines, the new capital, sure to be the inisand city of the State, on to Council Bluffs, the largest city of Western Iowa. Such a road, so central, making such points, with a land grant, and near a million and a half of dollars paid or promised by counties and cities, with Mr. Henry Farnam, known as the "Railroad King," for a contractor, ought not to be long delayed in linking the "Father and Mother of Wavers." He has now 1,000 laborers employed on the Orkalovsa branch, west from Muscatine, in efforts to reach Washington by September near.

Efforts which are not very promising are now below made to create a rentiment which will make a State

made to create a continent which will make a state lean to our reliroude both wise and constitutional. If that day arrives, look out for barguine and combine

doe, when very small mes may be born to place and

But I must give you a political paragraph.

But I must give you a political paragraph. Mr. Vandevere, Republicat, is measuring himself with Mr. Leffingwell, Democrat, before the people as a candidate for Congress. Mr. Vandevere has ability good habits, a good existe and the presture of several theusands of a majority in his favor. His opponent having only good tailants, the contest is not thought to be close erough to be interesting.

In the list District, Col. Chadie was renominated by acclamation, and Mr. Trimble of Davis County, a member of the present State Senate, has been nominated by the Democracy—tone of their Cold Guard, I am told, covering the position. Trimble has neither liberality of centiment, orstory nor fame to sid him, and his only hope is in securing the old American vote of the district, which is about as reliable as the east wind in processe of fair weather. A united delegation in Congress from this S ate, of late so "Hunkerish and so largely peopled from the Southern States, ought to satisfy the Republicans of the East that those of the West are awake and at work. We speak for six or eight representatives in Congress under the next december 1 and 1 and 1 and 1 and 1 and 2 and 2 and 2 and 2 and 2 and 3 and 3 and 3 apportionment, and all Republicans.

STATE CONVENTION OF SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

LOCKPORT, August 8, 1858. After a long and wearleome night-ride over the Hudson and Central Railroads, in unventilated cars, reached this place on Wednesday morning, charged with a enrplus internally and externally of choking dust-particles, well esiculated to add to all sorts of heaviness, beside inflicting five or six dollars' worth of damage to a decent suit of clothes. The cars which pass over these roads seemed to be dragged along with but a single purpose in view, whether freighted with citizens, emigrants, pigs, sheep, or cattle, and that purpose has nothing to do with the comfort of said

freight. A slight additional expense would make every car pleasant and comfortable, and entirely free from the nuisance of dust and offensive air currents. Such results would cheerfully be paid for by adding a tariff of twenty-five cents, or even a smaller sum, to each fare, by passengers preferring a ventilated car. There are such cars on the New-York and Eric Road, and one, at least, on the Harlam. It is a disgrace to the age that a complete system of car ventilation has not been serfected and adopted by force of an enlightened public opinion, long ere this, with some fair pian of selling seats, so as to secure a man the right, unquestioned, on the score of gallantry or otherwise, to that which he pays for. It may be all very pleasant fun for the ladies to denounce or to have their chivalrous gallants denounce you as no gentleman, simply because you do not feel disposed, on the eve of a five-hundred mile night-ride, to give up your seat without a murmur, though Miss or Madam chance to be way passengers out on a shopping tour of an afternoon. But to business. The N. Y. State Teachers' Association assembled here on Tuesday the 3d inst., to hold its Thirteenth Annual Meeting, which was convened at Ringueberg Hall at 11 o clock a. m.; the following officers being present, with a moderate attendance of members, New York City having but two representatives, Messrs. J. H. Partridge and Corey:

Prevident, Gronck L. Farsham, Syramer, its Vice Freddont, H. G. Anexer, Newsyrok, 2d, Janks Arwarez, Lockport; 3d, A. McMiller, Utica, Corresponding Secretary, Jimes Cautramana, Albany; let Recording Secretary, Wikaren A. Wellon, Catskill, 2d, E. Darrotti, Buffalo; Treasarer, E. S. Alams.

The Association was called to order by the Presileast, on the Harlam. It is a disgrace to the age that

The Association was called to order by the Presi-Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Wiener of After which ex-Gov. Hunt welcomed the Associa-

tion in an eloquent and appropriate address of considerable length, which was listened to by more than a housand persons.

President Farnham followed with an inaugural adtresident Farnham followed with an inaugural ad-dress marked by a spirit of great practical intelligence throughout, in which he set forth the imperfections of our school system, and called upon the Association to give earnest attention to these imperfections as a great part of its duty toward the people and schools of the State. He said:

"We have a divided system of supervision. Our

give earnest attention to these imperfections as a great part of its duty toward the people and schools of the State. He said:

"We have a divided system of supervision. Our schools are not graded, and are deficient in classification, with no regular systematic course of study. No two academics or colleges in the State have the same course of study. Advanced studies are often introduced in our primary schools, and primary studies are often left for the college course.

"Irregularity of attendance is the greatest obstacle to the progress of our schools. In Germany, attendance is enforced, with the most satisfactory results.

"Qualifications of teachers is a subject which this Association should thoroughly discuss. The want of proper qualifications in the teacher must stand an insurmountable bar to the advancement of a school. Teachers should have a knowledge of the subjects taught in schools, so that the use of the text-book in recitation could be dispensed with. They should understand the sciences, and be able to look over the whole field of education. They should have a professional knowledge—a knowledge of school arrangements and discipline. They should be acquainted with the current interature of the day, and especially acquainted with proper books for children.

"A very large number of teachers now employed should be in school under instruction, being wholly incompetent to a proper discharge of their duties. Works on the art of teaching, embracing the experience of successful teachers, are much needed. Increased facilities for the education of teachers, with more librar larger, should be insisted on as necessary

creased facilities for the education of teachers, w more liberal salaries, should be insisted on as necessar-elements to secure a more healthy condition of the

school system.

Mr. Farnham took his seat amid hearty applause, and his address was ordered to be published in The

and his address was ordered to be published in The New York Teacher.

A short time was devoted to miscellaneous business and in authorizing the Chair to appoint Committees, fixing the hours of meeting and adjournment for the cersions, when the Association adjournment to timer.

The afternoon session opened with much spirit, and introduced some well known personages to observation, and when the Chair announced three Committees composed exclusively of men, Miss Susan B. Anthony took the floor and entered a strong protest against the arrangement, and proposed that two women should be added to each Committee, as a large majority of teachers were women, and it was but fair that they should be represented. This proposition was lost by a small vets.

should be represented as the Committee on Prizes, appointed last year, read a report based on the following resolution: Resolved. That the practice of offering prizes in our schools

The report was long and sided with the tener of the A long and animated discussion followed, occupying

a portion of two sessions, in which Messrr. Partridge and Gates of New-York took an active part, after which the whole matter was laid over, the Associa-tion not being prepared to commit itself for or against

the resolution.

The leading feature of the afternoon session was an essay on Practical Education, by Miss Helen M. Philleo of Boonville, which was ordered for publication in The Teacher, when the meeting adjourned to the

EVENING SESSION,
when Mr. Sheldon of Oawego introduced a series of
resolutions, the first of which declared that moral culture was unwarrantably neglected in our publicachools,
and advocated the introduction of moral text-books.
This was followed by another, declaring the Bible to
be such a text-book. These resolutions were evidently designed as a hit at certain New-York City
schools, but were passed over after a brief discussion. dently designed as a new stretchian New John City schools, but were passed over after a brief discussion in which Mr. Partridge stated that there were but fou Wards in the City of New York where the Bible was excuded from the schools, and in all other parts of the State the Bible was regularly read in the public

The Rev. W. Alvin Bartlett of Owego was an The Rev. W. Alvin Bartlett of O sego was announced, and gave an address on Language, which for originality of corception and copious brilliancy of expression was the oratorical success of the occasion, and was received with unbounded applanse. He said:

"Give a nation mighty thoughts, and they will clothe "themselves in mighty language. Language is a "character-expenent, and to the teacher belongs the responsibility of shaping the language of the pupil "in grammer and in practice." Mr. Bartlett is a young man, and in his style of luxuriant fancy and unfettered methods of expression, reminds one of Henry Ward Beecher, although he is not an imitator.

SECOND DAY .- MORNING SESSION . The morning session of Wednesday was occupied with reports from the Treasurer and the editors of Ti New-York Teacher, the organ of the Association, Tais paper, though under the control of the Association is really in the hands of James Cruiksbank, the resident and figarcial editor, who assumed its editorship with all its debts, some two years ago, in order to bring it to s presperous condition. The report was accepted, and Committee of three men and three women was appointed Committee of three men and three women was appointed to canvass for subscribers. Miss Anthony, being one of the appointees, remarked "that until the Association put "women on the Committees for some other purpose "than to beg money for men to spend, she should de-"cline to serve." Another lady was appointed in her place, and the Committee on time and place for part

annual meeting made their report. Invitations had been received from Syracuse, Palmyrs and Pouga-heepsie. The latter place was selected by the Committee, and was finally unanimously adopted by the Association: the meeting to be held on the first Fie:

day in August, 1859.
Mr. Ohver Arey of Buffalo tend a well-considered
Woman due reessay on Manhood in which he gave Woman due re cognition. Mr. Arey was subsequently unanimously elected President of the Association, a position that we should judge him fitted to occupy with distinction to himself, and usefully and hourably for the Associa-tion. Some miscellaneous business followed, and use Association adjourned to the

AFTERNOON SESSION. AFTERNOON SESSION.

address from Emerson W. Keyes, esq., Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of New-York. This address entered fully into the details of the school system and was listened to with the most profound attention, and should receive the widest publication.

Dr. Lambert of Peekskill, Chairman of the Com-Dr. Lambert of Peckskill, Chairman of the Committee on Evening Schools and Colleges, read a long and able report in favor of establishing evening schools of various grades in all parts of the State, by authority of law. The report embraced a wide range of fact, and its argument was an effective vindication of the value and importance of evening schools. A course of instruction, chiefly oral and illustrative, was suggested, together with some cutting statements bearing upon favoritism, nepotism and sham management, as developed in our school system.

Anattempt was made by Mr. Bulkley of Brooklyn to wind up the report, on a point of order, but failed, and Dr. Lambert continued his report to the end, closing with the following resolutions:

Resolved That in the opinion of this Association the State.

Resolved That in the opinion of this Association the Sixtatould provide for the establishment of academic and collegial evening reheals throughout the State in such places that all of elitates may have the opportunity of obtaining a thorough education of the collegial of the co

citizens may have the opportunity of obtaining a thorough eccession.

Hasdired, That a Committee be appointed to memorialize the next Legislature upon this subject, and it possible secure the designated closest.

Hasdired, That all educators are invited to consider this subject, and, if possible for them to do so, to open in their institutions evening schools of an academic and collegate grade, and the prot the result.

Resided, That as primary evening schools are essential as first steps toward a complete education of all the people, the abovementioned Committee are required to memorialize the Legislature to pass a law requiring all district male beothers to conduct an evening primary school at least one evening per week, and to be allowed one half day as a consideration.

The resolutions were adopted, and the meeting ad-The resolutions were adoped, and the meeting ad-

journed to the

journed to the

EVENING SESSION,
when the Rev. Samuel J. May of Syracuse took the
stand and delivered a capital address on the subject of
Primary School Education. The speaker said the
great fault of the present method of instruction was great fault of the present method of instruction was
that it taught the pupils to think the thoughts of
others instead of thinking for themselves, an evil that
in our country of individuals should be especially
guarded against. He recommended attention to
physical education, and declared that the schools at
present were hot beds of disease for teachers and
scholars. He recommended oral instruction, and
urged teachers to throw aside many of their textbooks, substituting therefor the things about them—
the animals, the vegetables, the fruits—and there would
be no lack of interest or success in teaching. He proceeded to illustrate the true method of teaching the
science of numbers, and book in hand appealed to
1 trof. Davies for his experience, which resulted in a
laughable rejoinder from the Professor, who sail that
he had recited "The House that Jack Built" to a class
in Columbia College with more effective results than ne had recited "The House that Jack Built" to a class in Columbia College with more effective results than he had ever been able to attain by any other means. It taught the eight unities and the science of combina-tion far better than did Warren Colburn in his Mental Arithmetic, which had been an experience of the science of

Arithmetic, which had been so warmly lauded by the orator of the evening.

The address was ordered to be printed in The Teacher, and the Association adjourned to the

LAST MORNING SESSION, which opened with miscellaneous business and con-siderable waste of time on trifles, which finally brought Miss Authory to her feet, when she wished the Con vention to remember that it was the last day of the session, with only a few hours to discuss the many important questions before it, and hoped that time would not be frittered away in small-talk. She said "that she should be ashamed of herself, if she were a man, and took up time in saying how much she loved men "and took up time in saying now intent she loved men or women, or other equally trivial matter. Let us "aftend to the earnest and important business before "us." Miss Arthony now moved that the special order viz., a discussion on The Fificats of High Intellectual Culture on the Respectability and Efficiency of Manual Lobor, he set aside and other business taken up. This motion was lost, and a long and pointless discussion followed, in which the question was generally lost sight of by the speakers, who talked a great deal about the dignity of labor, fluundering in the most re-

about the dignity of labor, floundering in the most re-markable manner, evidently beyond their depth.

Mr. Crunkehank of Albany, and Mr. V. M. Rice of Buffalo, formerly State Superintendent of Public In-struction, sought to bring the wanderers back to the question, each making brief but exceedingly pertinent

and foreble comments on the question.

The Prize question, on motion of Miss Anthony, received an additional ventilation; after which the Asscciation adjourned to its last

AFTERNOON SESSION.

which commenced with the election of offisers of the Association for the ensuing year, an operation which used up a couple of hours, and resulted in the election of Oliver Arey of Buffalo, President; E. S. Adams of Brooklyn, J. W. Barker of Nisgara Falls, W. A. Welch of Catakill and C. H. Daun of Palmyra, Vice Presidents: James Crukshank of Albany, Cor-responding Secretary: L. H. Cheney of Onondaga, and

James Atwater of Lockport, Recording Secretaries, and Charles H. Anthony of Albany, Treasurer.

A telegraphic dispatch was here handed the President, announcing the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, and the proceedings were suspended which he did in glowing phrase, amid the rapturous cheering of the crowded audience; after which the regular business was resumed, and Miss Authony offered resolutions, declaring that economy, as well as the highest interests, demanded that the sexes should be educated together: that the girls our raphic schools have one close the resolutions, declaring that economy is sufficient to the sexes should be educated together: that the girls in our raphic schools have to girls collected, but recovering

the series should be educated together; that, the girls in our public schools be not only allowed, but required, to practice declamation and discussion, precisely the same as the boys now are; and that justice and economy demand the abolition of colored schools. These resolutions, by common consent, were laid upon the

able.
The election being over, Mr. H. L. Stuart of New

resolutions, by common consent, were laid upon the table.

The election being over, Mr. H. L. Stuart of New-York was announced to deliver a brief address in the place of Dr. Wilder, the orator on the programme, who was not present. Mr. Stuart, who held in his hand a piece of the Atlantic Telegraph cable, with a specimen of the cable as first made in 1849, by request gave a brief account of the origin of the plan which had finally been crowned with success, as announced in the telegram just read, from Cyrus W. Field, to whom was due unmeasured praise for his enthusiastic devotion and indomitable perseverance in bringing the Atlantic Telegraph question to a successful solution.

He said that the plan had inception and took its form as early as October, 1817, and was the result of a conversation held between Thomas S. Armstrong, esq. President of the American Gutta Percha Company, and the venerable Catholic Bishop Fleming of Newfoundland, while croesing the Atlantic in one of the early steamers from England to America.

Asketch of this plan, written by himself, was published in The Journal of Commettee, Feb. 6, 1850, and in The N. Y. Trimune about the same time, long before Mr. Field or Mr. Cooper ever thought of such an exterprise. This plan was sent to England by Mr. John R. St. John, now a resident of Lockport, and formed the basis of the organization of the Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, which failed, after having made large expenditures, and was finally bought up and taken possession of by Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who organized a new company, with Peter Cooper for its first President. A description of the construction of the cable was given, and interesting statements in regard to the causes of failure, all of which was listened to with the closest attention. He said that the arnouncement of this event was but another lesson of encouragement, and one that teachers might well treasure, as it was a triumph of perseverance and earnest endeavor rather than of science; in inct, many reintrific men had satis diately the educational interests of the children of the people, who are counted by millions, and that so long as rearry one-haif of the children of the State failed to receive the benefits of even primary instruction, it would feel it a duty to investigate and do all in its power to lay the foundation for a practical and available system of instruction, which should reach every child in the land, freely or coercively.

In regard to the New-York City schools, the great number of text beoks was an overshadowing evil, the school system being made a sort of nursing mother for a hoard of greedy and unserupulous text-bookmakers. The Association should set its face against this glaring evil, which prevailed throughout the State.

Give us fewer text-books and better teachers, and we should very son have more efficient schools, an i

We should very soon have more efficient schools, and the people would be willing to give such teachers effer pay.

There seems to be something wrong somewhere

our academies and colleges, for it is an unquestionable fact that our greatest triumphe of mecanical shift

bave come not from our savane but from our pressors bere handed, releasingmen. George Steere and the Niggra, with the idea of the Prinsallantant egraph, we sawing machine and shousand other instances, grow in the winter-stand, bearing testimony to this is to Amid all these trumphs, he who has carefully watched the progress of the inventor with have found by his side since where a pale and thoughtful howed won to with her gentle words of encouragement, and brave, unfailtering, hopeful heart, stunding from in the darkest bours—the very backbone of every great success.

unfaitering, hopeful heart, standing firm in the darkest hours—the very backbone of every great subject to the first hand be wholly known, the largest state of honor and triumph would, in the majority of instances, where man has win a material success, trown the brow of woman. Whatever small thinkers and small actors may altempt, woman cannot be counted out and classified as a mere appendage. She is an institution, and hereafter must receive the most get roots on ture and recognition, if man and society are ever to be more than they have been in times past. Throw down all the barriers and give woman ample and constituted opportunity for a thorough, practical and scientific education. Let her have scademies and colleges established in her behalf. Lat her be recognized as equally entitled to educational seacemies and colleges established in her behalf. Let her be recognized as equally entitled to admentional advantages with man, and you will som find that her it fluence will be felt on society, in the home circle and in the affairs of the ration, although she still retains her true character of counselor and helpment to man. All attempts to have an educated community will fail until an adequate foundation is laid for the universal education of woman, so that she shall be able to take care of herself.

One of the great needs of American woman is a

education of woman, so that she shall be able to take education of woman, so that she shall be able to take care of herself.

One of the great needs of American women is a science of Domestic Economy, the principles of which should be taught in the school room, and practically applied there and at home under the direction of the teacher and the mother. Book keeping and the methods of transacting ordinary business affairs should form a part of the course of instruction for every girl and boy in the State. The principles of Mechanical Philosophy, as applied to labor saving machinery, should be carefully and thoroughly taught, and a practical familiarity with their application by means of suitable apparatus should be enforced.

An effort has been made in this direction, and already the sewing machine has been introduced into a number of schools in the Chies of New York and Brocklyn, also into the State Normal School at Trenton, N. J., as the most effective and desirable means to secure a thorough knowledge of the principles and practice of labor saving mechanics.

Physical training, with a health department, should form a part of every school organization, and no child should be received without a careful examination into its actual condition—physically, morally and mentally. We have become a nation of invalids. Not one woman in tan enjoys sound health, and this is a question that can no longer be regiented by this Association, and it be held guithess. The laws of dressing and of iving have been everywhere and by everybody vicated, and this Association should appoint a Committee of its most intelligent members to take into consideration the whole subject of physical education, and to collect facts and statistics to be laid before the Association at its next meeting, or take the form of a sideration the whole subject of physical education, and to collect facts and statistics to be laid before the Association at its next meeting, or take the form of a memorial to the Legislature, asking for authority and aid to give effect to a practical system of health observations and physical training in every school in the State. Phrenological and physiological examinations would give a knowledge of character to the teacher that can be obtained in no other way, and might be taken into consideration with profit.

Conversations with intelligent ladies of high social control of the second of the s

Conversations with intelligent ladies of high social position, as well as extensive observation among all classes, show that the great want in our present arrangement, especially for woman, is the want of time, a very large amount of which is consumed by the tedicus and mindless processes of handleraft, much of which might easily be disposed of by the aid of laborsaving devices; and it is the opinion of those who have made the subject a study that a thorough knowledge of the principles and practice of the sewing machine alone, were it generally introduced, would add twenty per cent, to the health, ten per cent, to the length of life and save forty per cent, of the time now devoted by American women to the needle and its attendant labors."

Here the President called time, and the speaker stopped short.

ped short. Some arrangements were made in relation to a visit Some arrangements were made in relation to a visit to Niagara Falls for Friday, and thanks were tendered to Messre. Reid, of Newburgh, and Patterson, of Yonkers, and others, for the manner in which they had entertained the Association with music during its sessions. The Association adjourned, and the evening was devoted to a sociable, at which were representatives from nearly half the States in the Union, nearly all of whom made brief speeches, which were enlivened by some and music.

sorgs and music.

The Association will do well hereafter to consider the more important questions affecting the interests of education, and leave for more private occasions the

education, and leave for more private occasions the oceans of small talk and petty feeling which, more than once, seemed to absorb the thought of the Convention. "The best way not to do it," is a diplomatic institution, and ought not to be tolerated by an association of teachers.

At eight o'clock on Friday morning, the ever-crowded denizens of Lockport turned out to witness the departure of the Association for Nisgara Falls, where a cay was spent in the enjoyment of the hospitalities tendered by the teachers and citizens, and in visiting the Falls, riding on the Maid of the West, calling on Queen Victoria's liege subjects, and in viewing the Suspension Bridge.

Suspension Bridge.
Your humble servant and a numerous party were chaperoned by Master Alfred Munson Hawes, a bright

chaperored by Master Afred Musson Hawes, a bright little eight-year-old, who knew the ropes to a charm, and gave us all an invitation to call on him should we ever visit the Falls again.

As we passed Lockport on our return this morning, a great demonstration was being made, in honor of the arrivel of Governor King and a large suite of Canal Commissioners and citizens on the steam canal boats ergaged in a trial of their effect on the banks of the caral at different velocities. Steam navigation, a the rate of five and six miles an hour, was demon strated to be perfectly fessible, and the fortunes of the canals are brightening.

THE LATE DR. KANE'S DISCOVERIES

We have been furnished with copies of corresponence between Mr. John Jay of the American and Sin Roderick J. Murchison of the British Geographica Society, in reference to the alleged disparagem Dr. Kane's Arctic discoveries:

Dr. Kane's Arctic discoveries:

Mr. Jay to Sir Roderick J. Murchison.

Rooms of the American Geographical and ?

STATISTICAL SOCIETY, New-York, May 8, 1858. ;

Sir: The attention of the American Geographical and Statistical Society was called, at their last meeting, on the 6th of May inst., to the following paragraph from a recent number of William A. Smith's

graph from a recent number of Willmer & Smith's European Times:

"At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Dr. Rink, a Dane, read a paper in which he challenged the accuracy of nearly all the alleged discoveries of Dr. Kane on the north-west coast of Greenland.

"The lecturer maintained that the line of coast of the American shore of Baffin's Bay, as high as 81° of latitude, \*ketched on Dr. Kane's chart, was fictitious,

and was founded on observations reported to have been made from points where it was impossible to see "Many other portions of Dr. Kane's narrative were

and you can be so roundly asserted that the American was hoaxed by his steward. These views were indorsed by Sir George Back, Capt. Collingon and Dr. Armstrong. Sir Roderick J. Murchison was in the chair, but he said nothing on the disputed question."

chair, but he said nothing on the disputed question."

A resolution was thereupon adopted instructing the Foreign Corresponding Secretary to ask the Royal Geographical Society to favor them with a copy of the paper of Dr. Rink, and also of the remarks, so far as they have been reported, of the gentlemen who took part in the discussion.

In conveying to you, as I have now the honor to do, the request of the American Geographical Society, it is hardly necessary for me to add that this Association naturally feels a deep interest not only in maintaining the truthful character and the scientific reputation of their late associate, Dr. Kane, but in assertaining the accuracy of his Arctic discoveries, and in assisting to correct any errors into which he may have accidentally failer; and I feel confident that you will cheerfully afford them the epopertunity of learning fully and distinctly the charges which, as the paragraph in question intimates, have been publicly preferred in your learned body, and indorsed by some of your most learned associates, against the accuracy of his alleged discoveries.

This letter will be delivered to you by Mr. H. V.

discoveries.

This letter will be delivered to you by Mr. H. V This letter will be delivered to you by Mr. H. V
Poor of this city, a member of the Council of this Society and Chairman of its Section on Topography,
whom I beg leave to introduce to your acquaintance.
I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect,
[Signed] Your most obedient servant,
[Signed] Sourctary for Foreign Correspondence.
Sir ROURICK J. MIRKOLINGS. Freadent of the Royal Geographical Society, Lendon.

Sir Roderick J. Murchison's reply. No. 15 WHITEHALL PLACE, July 1, 1858.

No. 15 WHITEHALL PLACE, July 1, 1888.
Sin: In reply to your communication of the 8th
May, which was brought to me by your associate, Mr.
H. V. Poor, I beg to inform you that it met with every
consideration on the part of the Council of the Royal
Geographical Society.
In their name, and in that of all our members, I
men same you that we deerly deplore that the inac-

must assure you that we deeply deplore that the into-curs e version of our proceedings in the newspapers should have given rise to say feeling of irritation in the minds of our valued friends the geographers of the mited States. United States.

As soon as the real are unit of that which took place is transmitted to you in our "Proceedings" (which are

nes in the press), your associates will, I don't are expected us from the slightest tings of a deposit to underrate the noble qualities and high distinction to inderrate the noble quantities and high distinction is mented Kaue.

I feel indeed considert, from what Mr. Poor have resed here, that he will convey to you such count of our friendly conduct, and of our deep reset for American geographers, as will completely at a test any argry feelings on the other side of he as

lentic.

It has, indeed, given me great extistaction to set come one of your own Council, and se new tell gratified by the exhibition of the large map of the

Peor.
The glacial condition of Greenland, and the triangle of an "Open Polar Sea," are still open to inquiry, and I rejoice to find that your countrymen have to the tion to endeavor to settle the last of these great pro-

lems. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,
ROD. J. MURCHISON,
President Royal Geographics, Suley,
To Jony Jay, esq., Secretary for Foreign Correspondent
American Geographical and Scattelina Sectety, Sea 7cm.

FINALE OF THE BLOUNT ROMANCE.

From The Savannah Daily Georgian, And it We were not present at the special Justices Court held at the Court. House yesterday, and consequently give a detailed account of the ladicron termination of the famous Blount and De Rivere re-

held at the Court-House yesterday, and consequently give a detailed account of the leftons termination of the famous Blount and De Rivere remance.

The facts of the case, however are substerially at follows: After the imprisonment of the Court factorial was dispatched under care of one of her consel for Mobile, and the remaining counsel of both pursuance, therefore, of a plun sgreed upon Counting Gallowsy conducted the Count to the Pulsski House where he was closeted with Mrs. Blount.

In the meantime, Justices Russell and Striaght assembled with due solemnity, and, surrounds by a large and curious crowd, were gravely a valitie to appearance of prisoner, prosecutor, attorney to writesses to commence the investigation and v. Abremaining in quiet conclave for sometime, and count the parties making their appearance, the crowd house of sleet spreading wite that they were "sold," and the Court sarround the parties making their appearance, the crowd house on Sheriff with attachments against the person of Sheriff Pendergast, Col. Bround and Constable Gallowsy for a contempt of Court. The parties were soon arrested at the Pulsaki House, and proceeded to the Court House, followed by a large crowd of axissus spectators. Upon being brought into the presence of the Court, Justice Russell delivered a short and sententious speciels, containing many patriotic sentiments and a rair amount of concentrated judicial wissen, and wound up, amid the appleuse of the Court with the emphatic declaration that he intended to do his day, and to maintain the mejesty of the law the respectability of the Court. Sheriff Pendergat was then called upon to purge his contempt, Upon motion of counsel, was also discharged for the same reason, and poor Galloway, the most incoent party, but us for unable of the Court stands as a noble metable of the Court shall be enoughly for the Court had the sound as wound of justice tempered with mercy. Col. Blumfrouries them made a motion to dismiss the prosection against the Count stands as a noble metable of t

morals and manners, that every consideration of pride and policy would induce us to hope should be buried in oblivious as soon as possible.

Col. Blount and lady are to go to Mobils. The Count remains in our city. It is rumored that the terms of the honorable and amicable settlement of the difficulty are as follows: Miss Emily is to remain with her parents, while the Count proceeds to arrange the little obstacles that now stand in the way of a marriage, after which he is to return to the full possession of the charms, ideal and tolid, in the pursuit of which he has encountered so many "moving accidents by flood and field."

THE CANAL PARTY AT BUFFALO.—While the triumphal proceedings at Rochester and elsewhere were in progress, Buffalo had not been ide. A Committee of citizens, of which the Hin. James Wadsworth was Chairman, had been solve in making arrangements for the reception of the Governor and his suite, and for a celebration of the arrival of the fleet of steam canal botts. Stirreday the city was alive with enthusiasm. The probable results of this great triumph were discussed on the streets and at all places where man do congregate. The lateness of the time at which it was known at what hour the fleet would arrive, prevented the calling f a meeting of the Common Council, as was contemplated. Several of the Aldermen, however, and a large number of citizens, assembled and took passage from the foot of Main street, on board the tag 6s. O. Vail, Capt. Earl, and proceeded down the river to Black Rock, followed as far as the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company's docks by the propellers Huron Railway Company's docks by the propellers Cataract and Queen of the Lakes, belonging to the

Huron Railway Company's docks by the propelers Cataract and Queen of the Lakes, belonging to the American Transportation Company, and for the whole distance by one of the original canal steamers, the L. P. Brittin of Albany, the togs J. B. White, P. P. Barton and Buffalo, all crowded to excess with passengers. On the Queen of the Lakes was an excellent band and a piece of artillery, which fired welcome salutes in honor of the event every minute.

On arriving at Lower Black Rock the party were met by the P. L. Sternberg, which came up the canal at the rate of five miles an hour. The shouts which were sent up by those on board the boats and by the crowds on shore were indicative of the enthusiasm which prevailed. The fleet were soon in line and proceeded to Upper Black Rock, where the Vall took of board Gov. King and suite, who had come by cair from Lockport and had been sumptuously entertained at the residence of Lewis F. Allen, Esq. A large addition was made to the company by those who had come down by the cars, and at twenty minutes past 5 o'clock the steam canal fleet moved in the following order: Tug G. O. Vail, with Governer King and suite; Tug Gov. King, with P. L. Sternberg in tows prop. L. L. Brittin; Tug Buffalo; tug S. S. Whallout tug J. B White. In this order the fleet proceeded to Sandytown.

The shores along the route were lined with through

The shores along the route were lined with throngs of people who cheered as the boats passed along. The propeller Queen of the Lakes, unfortunately, ras aground near the dock of the Buffalo and Lake Huron

propeller Queen of the Lakes, unfortunately, ras aground near the dock of the Builalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, and her gun and passengers were taken off by the Cataract.

At ten minutes past 7 o'clock, the fleet arrived at the foot of Main street, where a large concourse of citizens had assembled. The Governor landed, and was escorted, with his suite to the steps in front of the Michigan Southern Railroad freight office. Senate Wadsworth, as Chairman of the Committee of Reception, called the crowd to order, and introduced he Honor, Mayor Lockwood, who welcomed the Governot and Canal Commissioners in a brief address. Speached were also made by Judge Clinton, Mr. Wadswath, Mr. Ruggles, Canal Commissioner Jayoux, and Mr. Parsons, Mayor pro tem. of Rochester. The following is Gov. King's address:

Frilow Citizens: I feel that my voice will hardly etable me to be heard by this large audience. I am overpowered by feeling and emotion. I did not expets such an audience, such a welcome from the Queen City of the West. I thank you cordially for the recting extended to me and my colleagues by your Mayor and the honorable gentleman who followed him. No man appreciates more fully than I do this expression of the popular will and approval. The eople are in full sympathy with the progress of commerce and with the aivance of Freedom, which is closely allied with commerce. I am provi to stand the interest of the collection of an event which is destined to increase so vastly your wealth and property. Buffalo must continue to be only neat to New-York in pepulation, in wealth and in commerce. Is my own name, I tender to you my thanks for this kind reception.

My pleasure is greatly increased by the fact that I am of the continue of the commerce of the lating of the commerce. In my own name, I tender to you my thanks for this kind reception.

My pleasure is greatly increased by the fact that I My pleasure is greatly increased by the fact that am welcomed here by one whose name can haver do—a lineal descendant of him who first broke ground for the canals, who is now living to witness the results of this great artery of commerce. He is a worthy as an honorable man. I was a friend to his father—I sat a friend to the son. [Applause.]

I came here, in company with the Canal Commissioners, to witness the experiment of the introduction of steam on the Eric Canal, and to share with you in the gratulation which such a triumph awakers is the

of steam on the Eric Canal, and to share the gratulation which such a triumph awakers is the breast of every friend of the canals. The experiment has been eminently successful. Its practicability is proved to the most doubting mind. Steam, the power proved to the most doubting mind. Steam, the power proved to the most doubting mind. that never dies, is henceforth to be the motive power on the canals. The imperfections which at the first trial will scon be removed, and everything in connection with this grand enterprise will be made com-

licte. This is a great day for Buffalo, a great day for the Corele. I do not wish to detain you with a special orly derive to say that I am a friend to the Curst deeply interested in everything that premises to say